

been found as far northward as central New York. A late fall species (*P. brumalis*) with a dark brown pileus is more common northward than otherwise. All the above grow on wood. Other species grow on the ground like the brilliant brown somewhat shiny species which Professor Peck called *P. splendens*; this grows by the side of wood-roads quite commonly both north and south.

These are but a few of the common species that one is likely to meet in the woodland where there is more or less fallen timber. The species of bracket fungi are easy to collect and are readily preserved, the greatest trouble being from the fungus-eating beetles they often contain, but these can usually be destroyed by dipping the fungus into either benzene or gasolene, without injuring the specimen. In collecting, the habitat and host should be indicated and care should be taken to secure representative specimens which will clearly indicate habit of growth; if possible, plenty of them should be secured for study of variation. They can best be preserved in pasteboard boxes of assorted sizes, and while they form a bulky collection, they form an interesting one, and are usually more satisfactory for study than a collection of the fleshy agarics, however well preserved.

SHORTER NOTES

AN INTERESTING IRREGULARITY IN A ROSE FLOWER.—Cultivated roses very frequently show various kinds of abnormalities, such as the development of sepals, or still more leaf-like organs where petals are usually to be expected, and other equally surprising occurrences. The case before us is one of these abnormal conditions which, though often observed, is of interest since it appears to offer pretty clear evidence as to the nature of the "hip" in the rose.

The case before us is the following: The specimen is a bud in which there are the usual five sepals, four of which are in normal position. The fifth, however, is inserted on a lower level on the surface of the calyx cup. The cup is, however, completely

formed *up to the level* of the bases of the remaining sepals. If now the rose "hip" is to be regarded as resulting from the concrescence of the sepals—in other words a calyx-tube—we would expect a hiatus in its side from the base of the oddly placed sepal upwards, which precisely does not occur. It would, however, not be impossible for the tissue from the sides of the hiatus to extend across the space and, by coalescing, obliterate it. We would then expect to find some evidence of disturbances in the direction of growth in the arrangement of the tissues, but this we do not find to be the case.

Regarding the hip as a receptacle (or torus)—that is, a vase-shaped expansion of the end of the axis—we would expect that under some conditions the sepals might appear at any point on its surface, and that the receptacle would be completely closed at the same time. This is the condition here found.

The condition above described appears to have the same morphological significance as that occasionally seen in the apple, in which a leaf or a very much shortened shoot, looking like a potato "eye," is sometimes found on the side of the fruit. Such a case as the former is mentioned by Bailey in his book, "Lessons With Plants" (p. 289). An apple with a shortened axis borne on its side was shown at a meeting of the Torrey Club some time ago.

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NOTES ON A LONG ISLAND MOSS.—In the April number of *TORREYA* on page 50, in his Additions to the recorded Flora of Long Island, Dr. Grout listed *Raphidostegium admixtum* (Sulliv.) as if it were a new combination. This had been published by Kindberg in the Bryineae of Europe and North America (1: 64. 1897) as *R. admixtum* and specimens had been distributed in 1900 by Heller in his Plants of Porto Rico, nos. 4350 and 4496 as *R. admixtum* (Sulliv.) Ren. and Cardot. Dr. Grout has sent us specimens from Jamaica (Long Island) which have been compared with Wright's Cuban mosses no. 121—the co-type of *Hypnum admixtum* Sulliv. The Long Island specimens are not referable to this species, but to *H. micans* Sw.

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